

Delayed Action, the Paris agreement and the 2°C limit

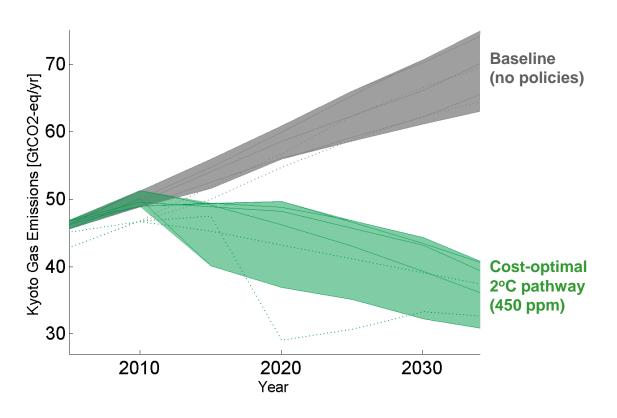
Gunnar Luderer

with contributions from Christoph Bertram, Elmar Kriegler and others

Strommarkttreffen, January 8th, 2016



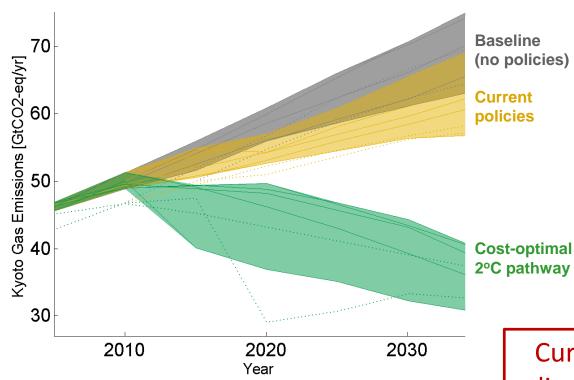
Not on track: Current trends and the 2°C limit



Based on LIMITS study, Kriegler et al. (2014)



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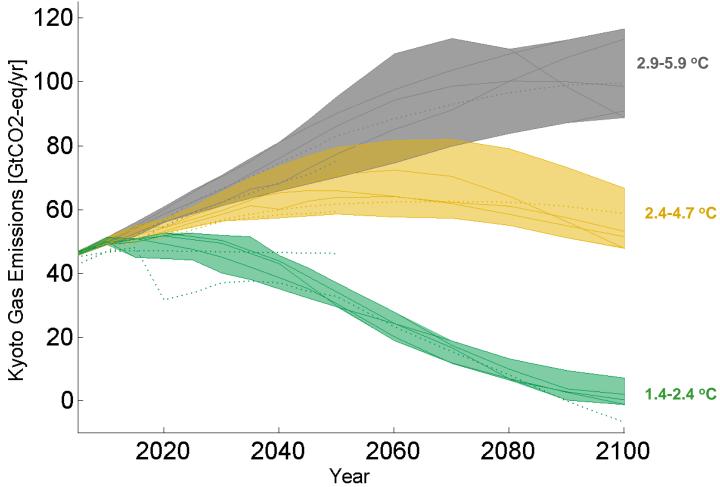


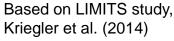
Based on LIMITS study, Kriegler et al. (2014)



Current policy trends are not in line with pathways distributing mitigation effort for 2°C optimally over time

Not on track: Current trends and the 2°C limit







What are the implications of delayed action for staying below 2°C?

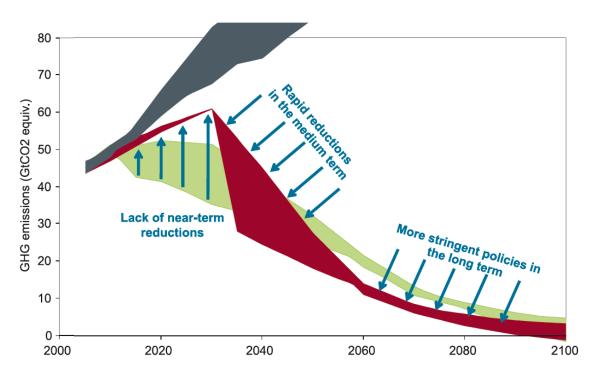
The weaker near-term policy actions are, the greater mitigation challenges get in the medium to long-term.

Important areas of concern include:

- Carbon lock-ins impeding future mitigation efforts
- Greatly increased pace of decarbonization required in the medium-term
- Strong impacts on mitigation costs and economic growth
- Reduced societal choices and greater reliance on negative emissions technologies
- Reduced co-benefits of climate action



Challenges of delayed policy scenarios

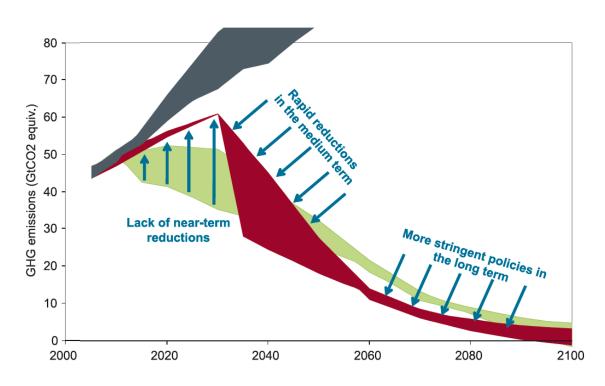


Riahi et al. (2015): Locked into Copenhagen pledges — Implications of short-term emission targets for the cost and feasibility of long-term climate goals, *Tech Forecast Soc Change* **90A**.

- Short-term excess emissions, compensated by lower long-term emissions
- Rapid medium term emission reduction requirements
- Negative emissions become even more crucial
- Reduced co-benefits of climate policy
- Inertia in energy system: carbon lock-in and insufficient ramp-up of alternatives
- Overall higher economic mititgation challenges



Challenges of delayed policy scenarios

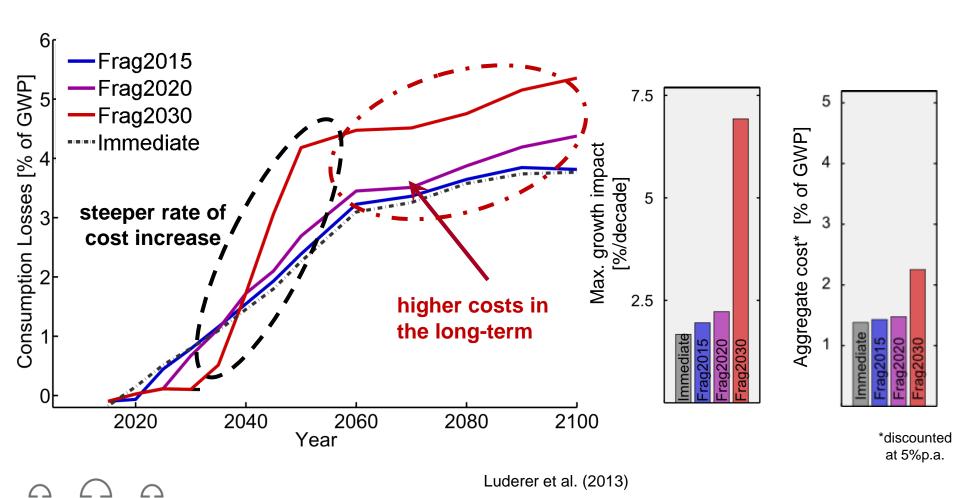


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Increased mitigation costs



The Paris climate deal

- Unanimous commitment to ambitious climate change mitigation
- Strengthening of the long-term climate goal: Hold T-increase well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.
- Emissions reduction efforts framed as (intended) nationally determined contribution (INDCs). Currently, INDCs have been submitted by nations covering 96% of global emissions
- The Paris decision notes that aggregate global effort falls way short of requirement for limiting warming to 2°C cost optimally (based on scientific scenario literature)
- Five-year review and update cycles to strengthen NDCs, reflecting gap to 2°C pathways.



Policy relevant insights

- Current national emission reduction contributions are still inconsistent with requirements for 2°C-limit
- If no further reductions are achieved by 2030, post-2030 mitigation challenges set to become prohibitive
- Paris agreement can become an entry point for progressive strengthening ("ratcheting-up") of mitigation action to facilitate the transition to a 2°C-consistent pathway
- Success of post-Paris climate policies hinges critically on avoiding carbon lock-ins, as the further build-up of fossil infrastructure will drastically decrease future mitigation potential.



References

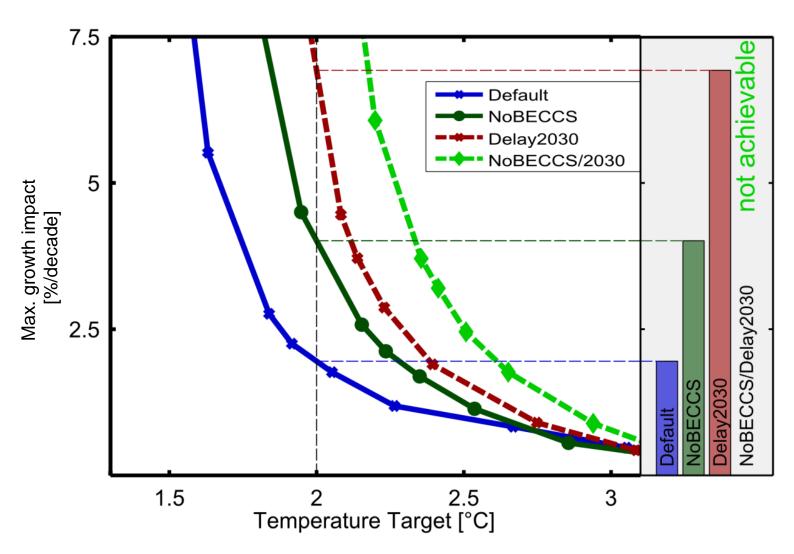
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Backup

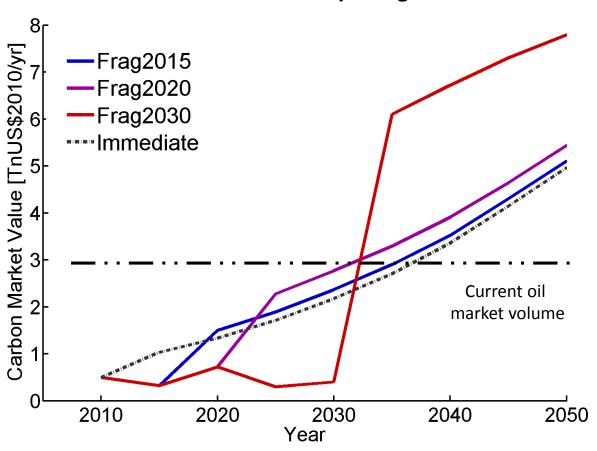


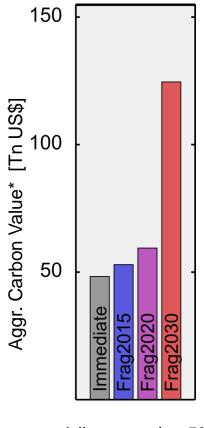
Increased reliance on biomass with CCS



Carbon market value

Total value of emissions covered under carbon pricing scheme

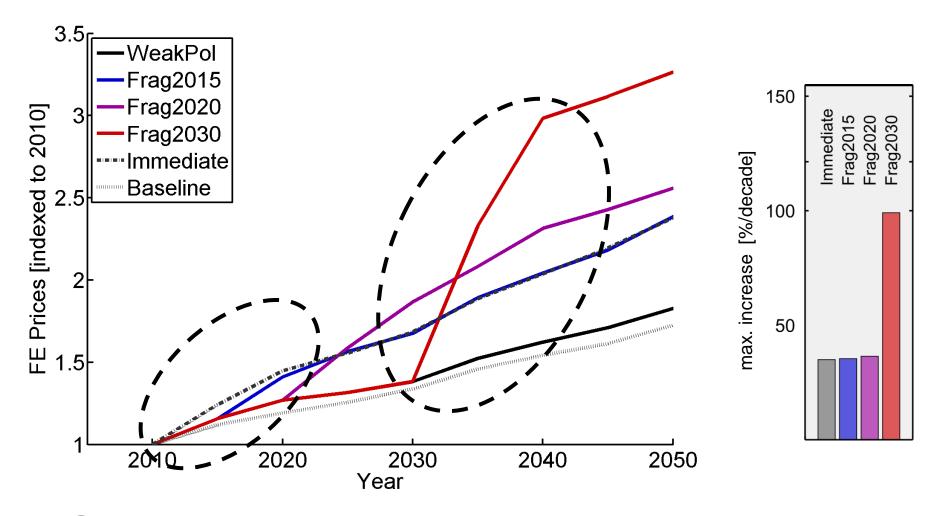




*discounted at 5%p.a.

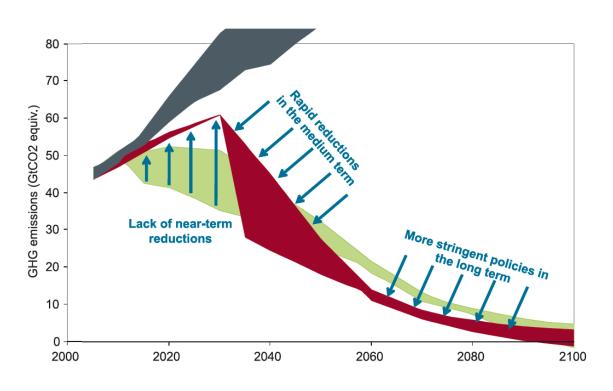


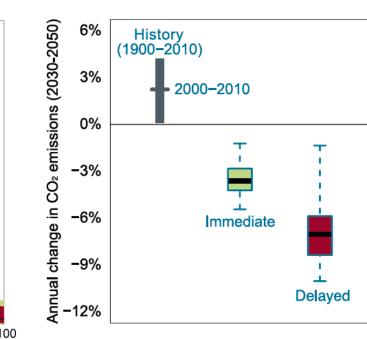
Increase of energy prices





Higher pace of decarbonization required for 2°C limit

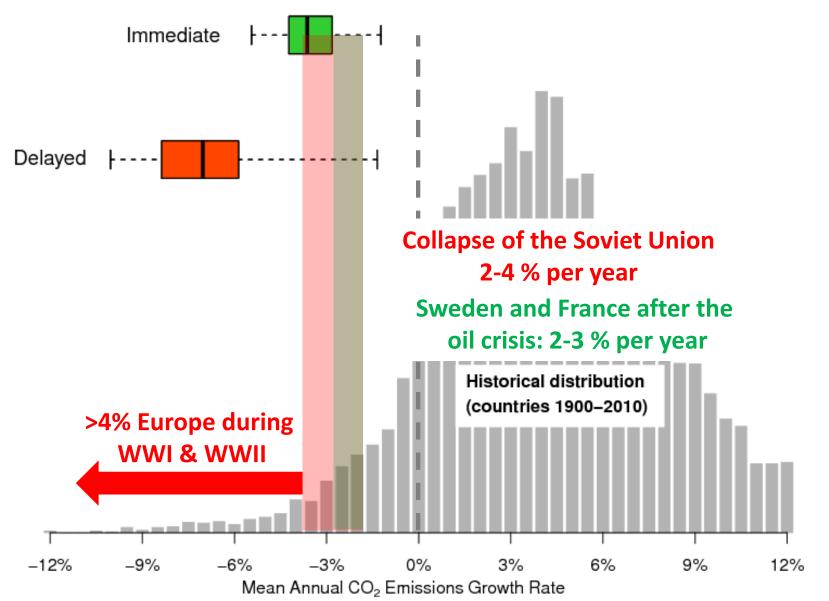




AMPERE study, Riahi et al. (2015)

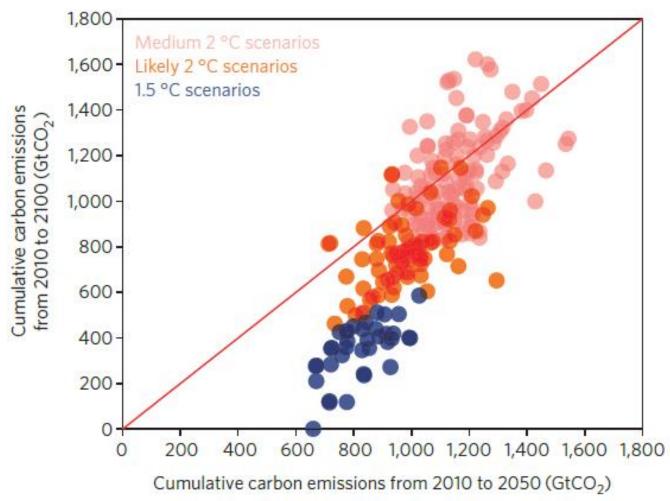


Pace of decarbonization



Source: Riahi et al. (2015)

1.5°C vs. 2°C: Comparison of mitigation ambition





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